



University of Groningen

C.L. Pasius, T. Linacer, J.C. Scaliger en hun beschouwing van het werkwoord. Een kritisch-vergelijkende studie omtrent XVIe eeuwse taalkundige theorievorming

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Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:

1984

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Luhrman, G. J. (1984). C.L. Pasius, T. Linacer, J.C. Scaliger en hun beschouwing van het werkwoord. Een kritisch-vergelijkende studie omtrent XVIe eeuwse taalkundige theorievorming. s.n.

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SUMMARY

The present thesis gives an account of an investigation into the similarities and differences between the main publications on Latin grammar by three authors who lived in the first half of the sixteenth century: Pasius, Linacre, and Scaliger.

The first Chapter describes the grammatical model that had come down to them from Classical Antiquity. Full account is taken of some recent studies which show that, for various reasons, neither in Greek nor in Roman Grammar could syntax develop into an independent grammatical branch and that a particular form of morphology, characterized here as a Word class Accidence Model, was preferred.

Chapter Two introduces five criteria for comparing our grammarians. On the basis of these criteria Chapter Three, Four and Five will provide an analysis, in chronological order, of the three authors. The criteria for comparison are: 1) the reactions to the W.A.-model described in Chapter One; 2) the place of grammar in the educational system of the day, 3) the actual organization (i.e. ordering and sequencing) of grammars, 4) the methodological views on grammar prevailing at the time, and 5) the individual author's views on language.

Pasius, the last representative of an Italian tradition of grammar construction which dates back to the Middle Ages, is shown to be a champion of a broad encyclopaedic type of grammar. His work deserves attention because it is one of the first grammars to employ ordering devices from Antiquity and to introduce new philosophical viewpoints into grammatical studies while it is also the first work to mention Varro.

Linacre's enterprise is best described as an attempt to develop Classical suggestions concerning syntax into a well organized system for the purpose of cultivating the active and passive language skills. In his grammar the W.A.-model has been reduced to its bare essentials, even though it still determines the make-up of the syntactic component.

In contrast with these two grammarians, Scaliger adopts the W.A.-model, making it theoretically acceptable for the generation to come and rejecting most of the grammatical innovations of his contemporaries.

The word or *dictio* accordingly appears to him the very essence of language. He also proves to be blazing a trail in matters of etymological and phonetic research.

In the second half of this thesis attention is paid to the description by Pasius, Linacre, and Scaliger of some concrete language phenomena. Chapter Six, really a summary of the discussions concerning the verb and the accidentia of the verb in the period prior to 1500, serves as an introduction to this part of the thesis. Chapter Seven, Eight and Nine subsequently analyse the way in which Pasius, Linacre, and Scaliger respectively have treated this matter, while special attention is paid to their observations concerning the definition of the verb, concerning *esse* and concerning the subclassification of the verb. Chapter Ten, which is devoted to tenses and moods, demonstrates how the different orientation of the three authors bears upon the treatment of this latter kind of phenomena. Our Conclusion restates the main findings of our investigation and puts them in a historical perspective.